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(54) A METHOD OF PRODUCING A SEMICONDUCTOR PHOTODIODE OF INDIUM ANTIMONIDE AND DEVICE THEREOF

(71) I, DIETER HANS POMMERRENIG, a citizen of West Germany, of 9320 Winborne Road, Burke, Virginia 22015, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a method of producing semiconductor photodiodes having an indium antimonide epitaxial layer of one type conductivity onto an indium antimonide substrate of another type conductivity, and more particularly to such a method wherein the antimony in the epitaxial layer is partially replaced by another element.

Epitaxial growth is a process of growing solid material from a suitable environment onto a substrate. The growth is epitaxial when the material grown forms an extension of the crystal structure of the substrate. By the addition of gases comprising donor or acceptor type impurities, the epitaxially deposited layer may be of n-type or p-type conductivity as desired.

It is commonly known that diffusion processes are used to produce the p-type region of a pn-InSb photovoltaic detectors. Uniformly n-type doped indium antimonide crystals are enclosed together with p-type dopants such as cadmium or zinc in a sealed quartz ampoule. The diffusion will take place at 450—500°C. After removal of the diffused substrate, the material is further processed into single or multi-element semiconductor photodiodes by utilizing standard planar or mesa technologies.

These methods require costly and complicated etching and optimization processes which greatly aggravate the establishment of reproducible, thin p-layer regions and fail completely when extremely

thin, uniform thicknesses are required. Therefore, the resulting photoelectric devices suffer in their performance characteristics. Still another method being utilized is the growth of an epitaxial layer of indium antimonide having the opposite conductance type on an indium antimonide monocrystal. This method suffers greatly from the nonstoichiometric transport properties of both species, the indium and antimony, which will result in an epitaxial layer of very low quality.

It was, therefore, necessary to find a method of producing indium antimonide single and multi-element detectors according to the epitaxial growth method, which does not have the deficiency of the conventional epitaxial methods.

The main demands placed upon the epitaxial process are restoration of the stoichiometry of the epitaxial layer, to assure equivalent and a sufficent partial pressure of all gas species involved and to apply standard device processing technologies to the production of photoelectric indium antimonide diodes. These requirements can be fulfilled by executing the epitaxial process in an apparatus having the capability of producing epitaxial layers of the desired composition.

Accordingly, an object of the invention is to eliminate the above and other deficiencies of the prior art.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of producing a semiconductor photodiode, comprising the steps of forming a substrate of indium antimonide of one type of conductivity; epitaxially growing onto said substrate a layer of indium antimonide of another type of conductivity, and with the antimony partially replaced with arsenic or phosphorus; and fabricating a photodiode from said substrate and epitaxial layer.



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Preferred epitaxial layers may encompass

InAs_xSb_{1-x},

wherein x is from 0.01 to 0.50, preferably within the range of 0.01 to 0.05, and most preferably 0.05. The same ratios hold for phosphorus

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a photodiode, comprising a substrate of indium antimonide of one type conductivity; an epitaxial layer on said substrate of another type of conductivity and of indium antimonide having the antimony partially replaced with arsenic or phosphorus; an ohmic contact on said epitaxial layer; and an electrode connected directly or indirectly to said substrate.

Figure 1 depicts an illustrative apparatus to practice the invention wherein vapor phase epitaxial depositing is accomplished.

Figure 2 depicts an illustrative apparatus to practice the invention wherein liquid phase epitaxial depositing is accomplished.

Figure 3 depicts an illustrative substrate having an epitaxial layer grown thereon, with the epitaxial layer having partial substitution of arsenic or phosphorus for antimony in the indium antimonide.

Figures 4A—4F depict the step by step production of a mesa configuration photoconductive device employing the inventive method; and Figures 5A—5G depict step by step

Figures 5A—5G depict step by step production of a photoconductive device employing the inventive method.

Figure 1 depicts a typical epitaxial gas or vapor phase reactor apparatus for growing epitaxial layers on a substrate, comprising a furnace chamber 1, having a temperature and heating control system not shown, a removable cap 2, gas inlet 4 and gas exhaust 3. Through inlet 4 may be supplied different gases for the deposition of or growth of a suitable layer. Within the chamber 1 may be placed crystal dish 9 on which a substrate 10, such as of indium antimonide may be placed. Also in chamber 1 there may be placed another dish 11 on which may be placed solid indium 12, and another dish 13, on which may be placed, for example, a dopant 14 such as zinc or cadmium for p-type doping and tin or tellurium for n-type doping. From sources 5, 6, 7 and 8, there is supplied for example, reagent gases H₂, HCl, AsH₃, or PH₃ and SbH₃, respectively, with suitable flow control with known type of metering.

control with known type of metering.

In operation of Figure 1, the dish 9 having indium antimonide slice 10, such as of n-type conductivity, thereon is charged through the right end having cap 2 removed therefrom, and into the chamber 1. Also, the containers 11 and 13 having loaded

thereon solid indium and zinc dopant, respectively, are also charged into the chamber 1, through the open right end. Then cap 2 is used to close chamber 1. Chamber 1 is then purged by supplying hydrogen gas from source 6 through inlet 4. The chamber is then raised in temperature to a range of about 480°C to 520°C. The temperature of the indium is raised to about 700°C and that of zinc 14 is raised to about 380°C. As the temperature of the reaction chamber approaches a constant value, the epitaxial growth atmosphere is established in chamber 1 by supplying for example, antimony hydride as an antimony source from source 5 and arsine as an arsenic source from source 8, and hydrogen chloride as a transport agent for both the indium and zinc, from source 7. The gases are supplied through the single common inlet 4, or through a plurality of individual inlets. The hydrogen is continuously supplied, serving as a carrier and reducing gas. Zinc is utilized to provide p-type doping while the epitaxial layer is being grown. Of course, cadmium can also be used to provide p-type doping. If n-type doping is desired tin or tellurium may be used.

By suitably adjusting the molecular ratio of stibine and arsine, the compositional ratio of epitaxial film can be altered. The mixed crystal

InAs_zSb_{1-z}

should have the ratio wherein x is between 0.01 to 0.50, and preferably toward the lower range of 0.01 to 0.05, and most preferably wherein x=0.05. The same ratios are applicable for use of phosphorus in place of arsenic. In the gas phase operation, this can be done by suitable adjustment of the flow rates of the reagent gases using conventional metering systems. For example, using a 36 inches long, 2 inches inner diameter reactor, flow rates as follows will produce

$InAs_{0,05}Sb_{0,95}$: 110

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 $H_2=500$ to 1,000 cc/min; $SbH_3=10$ to 25 cc/min; $AsH_3=50$ to 100 cc/min and HCl=3 to 6 cc/min.

When a sufficient period of time has elapsed, such as for example 30 to 60 minutes, for the growth of p-type indium antimonide (using zinc for the dopant) epitaxial layer, to the desired thickness, such as 0.4 microns, the reagent gases are turned off. After sufficient time for purging of the atmosphere in the chamber 1, such as about 30 minutes, the furnace is turned off and left to cool down to room temperature. The dish 9 is then removed from the

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chamber 1 and the chip is then ready for further fabrication, such as placement of ohmic contacts, which may be of gold of 2,000 to 5,000 Å, and etching and shaping of the chips.

In Figure 2, there is depicted a liquid phase epitaxial reactor comprising a furnace chamber 21, which is supported by support 22 to be tiltable for example up to 30° in either direction from the horizontal, an inlet 25 for supplying hydrogen gas, and an outlet 24 for exhausting the atmosphere, and a removable end cap 23 for sealing the chamber 21. Within the reactor there may be placed a boat 26 having therein a slice 29 for example of indium antimonide on a support 28, and a mixture 27 of for example indium, antimony, and arsenic in desired compositional proportions and a dopant such as zinc for p-type conductivity. The slice 29 may already be of an n-type material, as was the case in the Figure 1 slice 10. The arsenic may be replaced with phosphorus. Initially, an indium antimonide slice 29 is placed on one end of boat 26 in such a manner as to not be in contact with

the metallurgical mixture 27 which is placed at the opposite end of the boat 26. The boat 26 containing the slice 29 on support 28 and mixture 27 may be charged through the right end of chamber 21, and thereafter capped with removable cap 23.

In the operation of the apparatus of Figure 2, the boat 26 which may be of quartz is first loaded with the metallurgical mixture 27 at one end and the support 28 having an indium antimonide slice 29 at the other end. Then boat 26 is placed in chamber 21. Then, cap 23 is closed. Then, hydrogen gas is supplied, such as at a flow rate of 500 to 1,000 cc/min. in a 2" cylindrical inner diameter chamber 20" long, through inlet 25 to purge the chamber. After sufficient purging, which may be about 30 minutes, heat is applied to chamber 21 and raised to a temperature of about 500°C. This temperature will produce a uniform melt of the mixture 27 without effecting the characteristics of the indium antimonide monocrystal 29. As the temperature of the chamber reaches equilibrium, which is about 20 minutes, the chamber 21 is tilted in such a way that the liquid melt 27 will roll over slice 29 in a complete manner, as shown in Figure 2. After a suitable time, such as five minutes,

has elapsed, the temperature of chamber 21 is sequentially lowered in small increments, in order to shift the thermodynamic equilibrium of the melt to solid state, thus resulting in the growth of the epitaxial layer. The thickness of the epitaxial layer is a function of the length of the intervals and composition of the melt. After the desired layer thickness has been attained, such as

0.4 micron, the chamber 21 is purged, the heat turned off and the chamber is cooled to room temperature. The boat 26 is then removed from chamber 21

Figure 3 shows a typical device wherein 70 onto substrate 31, for example of indium antimonide, is epitaxially grown, an epitaxial layer 32, wherein the antimony has been partially substituted with arsenic or phosphorus, in the ratio of

$InAs_{x}Sb_{1-x}$

wherein x is 0.01 to 0.50, preferably 0.01 to 0.05 and most preferably 0.05. The same holds for phosphorus. The foregoing apparatuses of Figures 1 and 2 may be used produce such epitaxial growth with appropriate doping.

Figures 4A—4F show a photodiode using a mesa type configuration. Either of the above apparatus may be used to obtain this device together with ordinary photolithographic and fabrication techniques. First a slice of indium antimonide of n-type conductivity is used as a substrate 40. Onto this substrate 40 is epitaxially grown an indium antimonide epitaxial layer 41 (see Figure 4B) having the antimony partially substituted with either arsenic or phosphorus in amounts to satisfy the above compositional ratios, and doped, for example, with p-type conductivity. Next, a photoresist 42 is placed on the epitaxial layer 41 and subsequently stripped to provide a window, and in the window a gold ohmic contact 43 is deposited or placed. The ohmic contact is about 2,000 to 5,000 Å in thickness. The photoresist may be, for example, "Shipley Photoresist AZ 1350" and the stripper may be a "Shipley Stripper", both of which are readily available on the commercial market. The results are shown in Figure 4C. Then, the photoresist 42 is stripped again, and another photoresist 44 is placed over both the epitaxial layer 41 and the gold contact 43 as shown in Figure 4D. Then, as depicted in Figure 4E, the epitaxial layer 41 and the substrate 40 are both etched away, resulting in a mesa type arrangement. The photoresist 44 is removed, and as shown in Figures 4F, leads are placed on the contact 43, and on the substrate 40. The substrate is

In Figures 5A—5G, there are depicted a photodetecting device produced in accordance with the method of this invention. In Figures 5A and 5B, an indium antimonide substrate 50 of n-type conductivity has deposited thereon silicon dioxide layer 53. The silicon dioxide precipitation on the crystal surface 50 is preferably effected through pyrolysis of

mounted on a metallic plate 45, such as by

use of epoxy.

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organo-silicon compounds, such as silicon chloroform, at a temperature of approximately 400—500°C. The carrier concentration of the substrate 50, as in the substrate of Figure 4A—4F, may be in the order of 10¹⁵ to 10¹⁵ atoms/cm³. Then, as shown in Figure 5C, a photo-resist 52 is placed on the silicon dioxide layer 53 to form a window 54 as shown. Then, the oxide layer 53 is etched away in that window area 54 to leave as shown in Figure 5D, the surface of substrate 50 exposed. The etching may be done by using buffered hydrofluoric acid on the exposed area, such as the window 54, to remove the oxide layer. The photoresist is stripped away, and the oxide layer 53 is left remaining. Then, the substrate 50 and oxide layer 53 are placed in either the apparatus of Figures 1 or 2, and the epitaxial layer 51 having the antimony of the indium antimonide partially replaced by arsenic or phosphorus in accordance with the ratio as discussed above, is grown onto substrate 50. This is shown in Figure 5E. Then, in Figure 5F, a photoresist layer 56 with a window 57 is placed on the oxide layer 53 and epitaxial layer 51, as shown. Into the window 57, a gold ohmic contact 61 is deposited in contact with the epitaxial layer 51. Next, the substrate is placed securely on a metallic plate 58, such as by means of an epoxy. Then, as shown in Figure 5G, the photoresist 56 is removed, and the electrode lead 59 is placed on ohmic contact 61 and electrode lead 60 is placed on metallic plate 58.

The diodes formed using planar or mesa techniques, can then be used, for example, in infrared detectors of various types, either as single devices or together in groups of two or more in a multi-array arrangement. Actual examples of the method are as

follows.

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EXAMPLE 1

Using a vapor phase epitaxial deposition reactor, such as shown in Figure 1, an epitaxial layer of indium antimonide having the antimony partially replaced with arsenic was grown onto an indium antimonide substrate. The substrate was ntype conductivity and the epitaxial layer was p-type. The cylindrical reactor of Figure 1, was about 36 inches long, with an inside diameter of about 2 inches and thickness of about 4 inches. The reagent gases used with the following source pressures, were as follows: From source 6, H₂ at 20.0 p.s.i., with a variance of ±3 or 4 p.s.i.; from source 5, SbH, at 14.3 p.s.i., with a variance of a range of 10 to 15 p.s.i.; from source 8, AsH, at 14.3 p.s.i. with a variable range of 10 to 15 p.s.i.; and from source 7, HCl at 14.3 p.s.i. with a variable

range of 10 to 15 p.s.i. Into a crystal dish 9, was placed a slice 10 of indium antimonide having n-type conductivity; the slice was about 3 cm², and had a thickness of about 8 mils. Also, placed in the container 11 was about 5 grams of solid indium 12 of high purity, such as over 99.9999 percent. In container 13 was placed a pellet 14 of about 2 milligrams of zinc for providing p-type doping to the epitaxial layer. The chamber was then closed with cap 2, and flushed for about 30 minutes with a stream of hydrogen. The chamber 1 was raised in temperature of about 480°C. The flow rates of hydrogen was 500 cc/min. The flow rates of AsH₃ was 80 cc/min; the flow rate of SbH, was 20 cc/min; and the flow rate of HCl was 5 cc/min. The time of exposure of the reagent gases to the substrate at the heated temperature was about 30 minutes. This produced a thickness of epitaxial layer of about 0.4 microns. The layer was of

InAso,5Sbo,95.

The chamber was then cooled to room temperature and the substrate 10 having the. grown epitaxial layer was removed. Then, as shown in Figures 4 and 5, devices were fabricated therefrom.

EXAMPLE 2

Example 1 was repeated except PH, at a pressure of 14.3 p.s.i. and a variable range of 10 to 15 p.s.i. at the source 5, and a flow rate of 60 cc/min, was used. Similar results as in Example 1 were obtained.

EXAMPLE 3

A photodetecting device was produced using the apparatus of Figure 2, namely, a liquid phase epitaxial growth apparatus. The cylindrical chamber 21 was about 18 inches long, 2 inches inner diameter, and 4 inches thick. Hydrogen at a pressure of 20 p.s.i. with a variable range of ±3 or 4 p.s.i. at the source 25 was supplied to purge the chamber at a flow rate of 500 cc/min. The metallurgical mixture 27 was comprised of 4.5 grams of indium, 4.5 grams of antimony, and 1.0 grams of arsenic, and 1 milligram of zinc pellets. The substrate was indium antimonide slice 29 of 3 cm² and 8 mils thickness and n-type conductivity. After purging with hydrogen gas from source 25, the furnace 21 was heated to about 500°C The mixture was disposed on the right side of boat 26. After about 20 minutes, the mixture melted. After about 5 minutes the melt was mixed, and chamber 21 was tilted to cause the mixture melt 27 to completely cover slice 29. After about 10 minutes, an epitaxial layer was grown on the substrate 29. The chamber 21 was purged, the temperature cooled to room temperature,

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and the boat 26 was removed. The slice 29 having an epitaxial layer was removed. The epitaxial layer was about 0.4 microns, and was of

InAs_{0.05}Sb_{0.95}.

The diode was then made into devices, such as by planar or mesa techniques.

EXAMPLE 4

Example 3 was repeated except that phosphorus of 1.0 grams was used in place of arsenic. The results were similar.

In the foregoing examples, also, the p-type dopant could have been cadmium, and the n-type dopant tellurium or tin.

The foregoing description is illustrative of the principles of this invention. Numerous variations and modifications thereof would be apparent to the worker skilled in the art. All such variations and modifications are to be considered to be within the scope of this invention.

WHAT I CLAIM IS:—
1. A method of producing a semiconductor photodiode, comprising the steps of

forming a substrate of indium antimonide

of one type of conductivity;

epitaxially growing onto said substrate a layer of indium antimonide of another type of conductivity, and with the antimony partially replaced with arsenic or phosphorus; and

fabricating a photodiode from said substrate and epitaxial layer.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein said epitaxial layer is of

$InAs_xSb_{1-x}$

wherein X is from 0.01 to 0.50.

3. The method of Claim 2, wherein said epitaxial layer is of

$InAs_{x}Sb_{1-x}$

wherein x is from 0.01 to 0.05.

4. The method of Claim 3, wherein said epitaxial layer is of

InAs,Sb1_,

wherein x is 0.05.

5. The method of Claim 1, wherein said epitaxial growth is by vapor phase.

6. The method of Claim 1, wherein said

epitaxial growth is by liquid phase.
7. The method of Claim 1, wherein said substrate is of n-type conductivity; and said epitaxial layer is of p-type conductivity.

8. A method of producing a semiconductor photodiode substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

9. A photodiode, comprising

a substrate of indium antimonide of one type conductivity:

an epitaxial layer on said substrate of another type of conductivity and of indium antimonide having the antimony partially replaced with arsenic or phosphorus; an ohmic contact on said epitaxial layer;

an electrode connected directly or indirectly to said substrate.

10. The device of Claim 9, wherein said substrate is of n-type conductivity and said epitaxial layer is of p-type conductivity.

11. The device of Claim 9, wherein said

epitaxial layer is of

InAs,Sb_{1-x},

wherein x is from 0.01 to 0.50.

12. The device of Claim 11, wherein x is from 0.01 to 0.05.

13. The device of Claim 12, wherein x is 0.05.

14. The device of Claim 9, wherein said 80 photodiode is of mesa configuration.

15. The device of Claim 9, wherein said photodiode is of mesa configuration.

16. The device of Claim 9, wherein a

plurality of photodiodes are arranged in a multiple array.

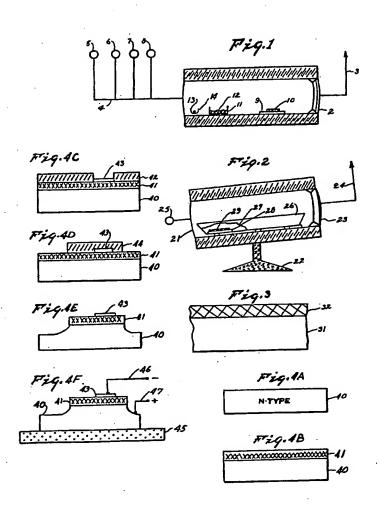
17. A photodiode substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

> LANGNER PARRY, Chartered Patent Agents, 59-62, High Holborn, London, WC1V 6EJ. Agents for the Applicants.

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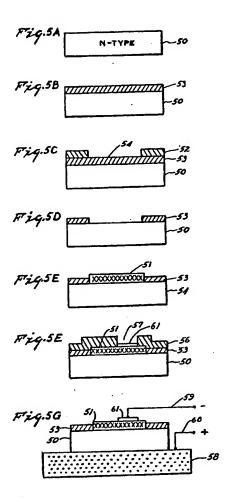
1516627 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

2 SHEETS This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale Sheet-1



1516627 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

2 SHEETS This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale Sheet 2



09日本国特許庁

① 特許出願公開

公開特許公報

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020パーク・ウインボーンロー

発明の数 2 審査請求 有

(全 6 頁)

の半導体ホトダイオード装置および製造方法

願 昭52-107155

②出 願

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頁 昭52(1977)9月5日

優先権主張 ③1976年11月8日 (US) ④739659

が出 願 /

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明 細 書

1. 発明の名称

半導体ホトダイオード装置および製造方法

- 2. 特許請求の範囲・
 - 1. 一方の導電型のインジウムアンチモナイド の基板上に他の導電型のインジウムアンチモ ナイドのアンチモンの一部をひ案または燐で 世換した層をエピタキシャル成長した後、該 基板と該エピタキシャル届よりなる物質から 装置を作ることを特徴とする半導体ホトダイ オードの製造方法。
 - インジウムアーセニックアンチモナイド(InAs x Bb (-x)のエピタヤシヤル層において、 x=0.01~0.50 を特徴とする特許請求の範囲 1 の製造方法。
 - 3. インジウムアーセニックアンチモナイド(IRAS ス 851-x)のエピタキシャル層において、 x=0.01~0.05 であることを特徴とする特許療水の範囲 2 の製造方法。
 - 4. インジウムアーセニックアンチモナイド(

Indag 80 1-12)のエピタキシャル層において、 x=0.05 であることを特徴とする特許請求の 範囲 3 の製造方法。

- 5. 気相エピタキシャル法によつてエピタキシャル成長する特許請求の範囲1の製造方法。
- 被相エピタ中シャル法によつてエピタキシャル成長する特許請求の範囲1の製造方法。
- 7. インジウムアンチモナイドの基板がn型の 導管性でエピタキシヤル成長した層がp型の 導管性であることを特徴とする特許請求の域 囲1の製造方法。
- 8. 一方の海電型のインシウムアンチモナイドの基板と眩光板上の他の海電型のインシウムアンチモナイドのアンチモンの一部をひ案または焼で健狭したものからなるエピタキシャル層と該エピタキシャル層上のオーム接触部と該基板に直接または間接に接続した電極よりなるホトダイオード。
- 9. 基板がn型の導電性でエピタキシャル層が p型の導電性である特許請求の範囲8のホト

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ダイオード。

- 10. インソウムアーセニックアンチモナイド(IDAS_BD_{1-X})のエピタキシャル間において、 x=0.01~0.50 であることを特徴とする特許 請求の範囲 8 のホトダイオード。
- 11. x=0.01~0.05 であるととを特徴とする特 許額求の範囲 10の装置。
- 12 x=0.05 であることを特徴とする符許請求 の範囲11の装置。
- 13. ブレーナ型であることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲8の装置。
- 14. メサ型であることを特徴とする特許請求の 銃囲 8 の装置。
- 15. 多衆子アレイに配列したととを特徴とする 特許請求の範囲 8 の装置。
- 2. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明はインジウムアンチモナイド半導体から なるホトダイオードおよびその製造方法に関する ものである。より詳細には一方の導電型のインジ ウムアンチモナイド基板上に他方の導電型のイン

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性が化学論的な値からずれているので非常に質の 懸いエピタキシャル層が成長する。

従つて本発明の目的は従来技術のもつ上述のおよびその他の欠点を取除くことである。これらの目的は1つの導電性のインジウムアンチモナイドにアンチモンの一部をひれまたは娯で置き換えた他の導電性のインジウムアンチモナイドのエピタ

ジウムアンチモナイド層を通常の気相または彼相 エピタキシャル法によつて成長する際にエピタキ シャル層のアンチモンの一部をひ案または蝶に健 換することによつて得られた半導体から高佳能な 光電装置を得よりとするものである。

従来、P B 接合イングウムアンチモナイト R A とした R D A T N R P D A T N

キシャル層を成長させる方法とその方法によって作られた半導体によつて遠せられる。ホトダイオードやその他の装置はこのようにして作られる。 選ましいエピタキシャル層はその組成を IRAS × 5D_{1-X} と表わせば、 x=0.01~0.50 でより望ましい範囲は 0.01~0.05最適値は 0.05である。この比率は繰の場合にも当てはまる。

本発明の特徴はアンチモンの一部をひ来または 斑で低き換えたインジウムアンチモナイドのエピ タキシャル層にある。そして眩エピタキシャル層 の組成を Index BD 1-x と表わせば、 1 = 0.01 ~ 0.50 、 望ましくは 0.01 ~ 0.05、 最適値は 0.05である。 次に本発明を図に基づき詳細に説明する。

第1図は基板上にエピタキシャル層を成長する 典型的な気相エピタキシャル反応装置を示す。その反応装置は図示していない温度関整システムと 加熱装置を有する炉室1、取外しが出来る蓋2、 排気管3 およびガス導入管4 から構成されている 。炉室1 の中に石英の皿9 が置かれ、その上にインジウムアンチモナイドの基板10が置かれている

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。 立た伊室 1 の中には固体インジウム12の置かれ た皿11とたとえば亜鉛若しくはカドミウムのよう **カ p 型 ドーパントまたは錫若しくはテルルのよう カロ型ドーペントの置かれた皿13が置かれている** 。供給源5,6,7 および8からたとえば試料ガス である水素,塩化水素,水梨化燐(PE,)および水 素化アンチモン(BDE))をそれぞれ流量コントロ ールレガス導入管4を経て炉室1に供給するとと ができる。エピタキシャル成長に際してはたとえ ピロ型導電性のイングウムアンチモナイド薄片10 を乗せた皿9を盛2の挿入口を通して炉室1へ入 れる。固体インソウムを乗せた皿11と亜鉛ドーパ ントを乗せた皿13も同様に炉室1に入れた後、蓋 2 によつて挿入口を閉じる。 炉室 1 を浄化するた め供給額6から水索ガスを供給する。それから炉 **富1の温度を480~520℃に上げる。インジウムの** 温度を約700°C に、亜鉛14の温度を約380°C に上 .げる。炉室の温度が一定の値になつたとき、たと えば供給源5からアンチモンの供給体として水繁 化アンチゼン,供給源8からひ衆の供給体として . (7)

適している。たとえば所望の厚さが 0.4 µmのとき 30~60分かけて p 型インジウムアンチモナイドのエピタキシャル層を成長させた後、 試料 ガスを十分排出するため約30分排気運転を継続し、 炉の 熟 次を切り 放置して 室温まで冷却する。 そして 炉室 1 から 皿 9 を取出しインジウムアンチモナイド 海 片10を厚さ 2000~5000 Åの金のオーミック接触の形成し、エッチングおよび 所望の形状に工作する ための前処理をする。

第2図に示す装置は本発明の他の製造装置である。支持台22は炉室21を水平からどちらかの方向に約30度傾けるととが出来るものである。その他、水紫ガス供給のための導入管25、排気管24かよび炉室の開閉可能な数23が示されている。反応炉21の中には支持板28に乗せた n 型導電性のインジウムアンチモナイドの薄片29とインジウム,アンチモンかよびひ楽の所望の組成比の混合物27と亜鉛のような p 型導電性のドーペントが ボート26に入れて配置されている。 最初はインジウムアンチモナイドの称片29と金銭の混合物27とは接触しな

水衆化ひ来,そして供給源7からインジウムと亜鉛のキャリャとして塩化水素を炉室1へ供給してエピタキシャル成長の条件をつくる。水業はキャリャガスと選売ガスとして常に供給されている。またエピタキシャル層が使われる。亜鉛の代かにカドミウムであつても良いしュ型ドーペントが必要なら錫またはテルルを使う。水衆化アンチモン(8bH;)と水衆化ひ衆(AeH;)の量を適ることができる。

いよりにそれぞれポート26の両端に配似する。炉 室21は長さ20インチ,内径2インチの円筒型で始 初 500~1000 cm/分 の 流 速 の 水 奈 ガ ス 供 給 源 25 か ら約30分供給して清浄化される。との後、炉室21 を約500℃にしてインジウムアンチモナイド単結晶 29の特性に影響することなく、混合物27を均一に 裕胁する。約20分で炉室の温度は平衡に達した後 に炉室21を傾けて裕融体27は薄片29の上に完全に 流れ込む。第2図はこの状態を示している。 適当 な時間たとえば 5 分程度経過してから炉室は極め てゆつくり徐冷する。エピタキシャル成長脳を形 成するように、容融体から固体へ移行させるため である。エピタキシャル成長層の厚さはこの時間 と辞融体の組成によつて決まる。エピタキシャル 成長層がたとえば 0.4 μmの厚さに達したとき炉室 を浄化し、熱源を切り、室温を下げ、しかる後水 ート26を取出す。

第3回はインジウムアンチモナイドの基板31に エピタキシャル成長した層320例である。とのエ ピタキシャル屋32はインジウムアンチモナイドの アンチモンの一部をひ案または焼で位換したもので、その比率は InAs x 8 D₁₋₂ または InP_x 8 D₁₋₂ と 表わしたとき x = 0.01 ~ 0.50 であるが好ましい範囲は x = 0.01 ~ 0.05 , 最良の似は 0.05である。上述 2 例のエピタ中シャル成長過程で適切なドーピングが行なわれることは含りまでもない。

第4図はメサ型光導電装置の製造過程をはませいる。とれは通常知られて示すないないである。第4図 A に示するはは型類のである。第4図 A に示するのはである。第4図 A に示するのはである。第4図 B に示する。にからになった。として使われる。との上に第4回のである。にからにからにからにからにからにからにからにからにからにからにからにからにがいる。次に第4図 C に示すよりによってをからになった。次に第4図 C に示すよりによってをからしてなった。フォトレジスト42を登れている。フォトレジスのは2000~5000 A である。フォトレジス別した後、第4図 D に示すよりに別のホトレジス

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ト44をエピクキシャル層41とオーミック接触43の上に強布する。そして第4図Bに示すようにエピタキシャル層41と基板40の一部がエッチングによって除去され、メサ状になる。ホトレジスト44を除去した後、オーミック接触43と基板40にリード線が取付けられ基板をエポキン樹脂などで金属板に接着する。との状態が第4図Pである。

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それぞれについて示す圧力で供給される。すなわ - ち供給源6から水宏ガスを圧力20±4 P8iで、供給 源5から水紫化アンチモン(BDH3)を14.3 poiを 最適値として 10~15 P61の圧力で、供給 源 8 から 水索化ひ紫(ABH,)を 14.3 ps1を殺滅値として10 ~15 Pe1 の圧力で、供給源7から塩化水器を14.3 英の皿 9 に n 型導電性の面积 3 cm², 厚さ 0.2 mmの インジウムアンチモナイドの海片10を置く。また 容器11に純度 99.9999 ペーセント以上の固型イン ジウム約5gを置く。容器13にエピタキシャル暦 に卫型ドーピングするための約2mg の亜鉛のペレ ツト14を置く。それから炉盆1は煮2で閉じ、約 30分削水素を流して清浄化する。炉宜1を約480C の温度に加熱して流量 500 cm³/分 で水梁を、流量 80 cm³/分で水 紫 化.ひ 素 (AsE₃) を 、 流 量 20 cm³/分 で水索化アンチモン(BDH))を、流量 5 cmシ分で 塩化水素を流す。約30分間酸加熱温度で基板を試 科ガスに接触させる。とのようにして厚さ約0.4 μmのエピタキシャル層が生じる。 この層は InA,8 a,s

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BD,95である。炉室は室温に冷却され、エピタキシャル層の成長した基板10が取り出される。それから第4図および第5図に示すようにホトダイオード装置はその基板から作られる。

第2例 第1例において供給源5から供給されるガスを圧力14.3 Pe1を最適値として10~15 Pe1の水梁化쁅(PH;)に代え流量60 cm³/分で流す。第1例とほぼ同様の結果が初られる。

第3例 ホトダイオード装置を第2図に示す装置すなわち液相エピタキシャル装置を使つて作る。円筒型炉室21は長さ約18インチ・内径2インチ・炉壁の厚さ4インチである。供給級25から圧力20±4 P81の水紫ガスを流量500 cm³/分 で炉室を消浄化するために供給する。金属の混合物27はインジウム4.5g,アンチモン4.5g,ひ業1.0gと1mgの亜鉛の粒からなる。基板は回線0.2 mmのインジウムアンチモナイド海片29である。供給源25から流す水紫ガスで清浄化した後、炉21は約500°にに加熱する。金属の混合物をボート26の右端に配置する。約20分後に溶解し、その後約5分で混合する(15)

明を実施する装置の例を示す図である。

第3回はエピタキシャル層の成長した基板を示 す図である。

第4図⇒よび第5図は本発明のホトダイオード 装置の製作過程を示す図である。

特許出願人・ 浜松テレビ株式会社

第4例 第3例においてひ案を1.0g の構に換える。その結果はほぼ第3例と同じである。

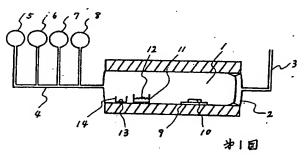
以上の例においてP型ドーパントがカドミウムであつてもよい。またI型ドーパントがテルルまたは銀であつてもよい。

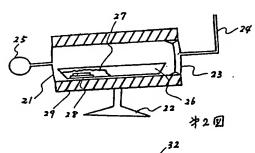
以上の説明は本発明の例である。従つて本発明の精神を摂わない契施例もまた本発明に含まれる

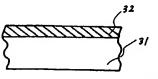
4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は気相エピタキシャル成長によつて本発 明を実施する装置の例を示す図である。

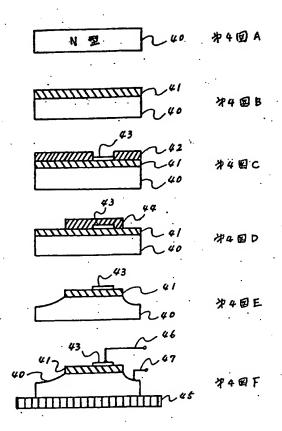
第2 図は液相エピタキシャル成長によつて本発(16)

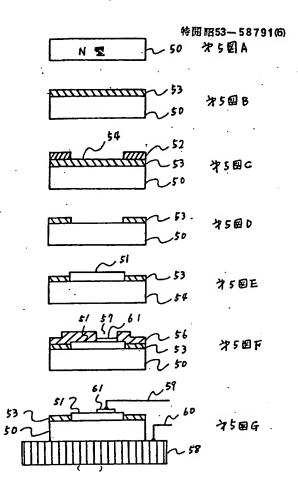






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